

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Status of Claims***

1. This communication is responsive to amendment filed on August 6, 2007, where applicant amended claims 1,9,13,21,24. Claims 1,2,4,6,8-13,15-18,21,24,25 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 8/6/2007 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.  
3. Applicant argues that Gormish does not teach amended claim 1.

***In reply***, regarding the amended limitation, Applicants argument is moot in view of new grounds of rejection outlined below.

4. Applicant argues that Gormish is not a prior art reference because it contains no enabling details.

***In reply***, Gormish is indeed a valid prior art reference. Gormish provides a high level explanation of the JPEG2000 image standard (see Gormish, sections 2 & 3). Gormish also provides some example application of this standard (see Gormish, section 4). Many features of Applicants claim 1 are either inherent in the web browsing example given in section 4.1 of Gormish, or are otherwise old and well-known features of the art. The Gormish reference is enabled by its disclosure, inherency of features, and combination with old and well-known features in the art. Therefore the rejection is maintained.

Furthermore, another supporting rejection (i.e. in view of Sivan), is re-introduced in light of the amendments. A rejection under Sivan was previously presented in the Office Action dated 4/6/2006, and was then informally withdrawn by presenting the rejection under Gormish which

appeared in the Office Action dated 8/21/2006. In re-introducing the Sivan rejection, Examiner will address the main argument presented in Applicants remarks dated 7/6/2006:

a) On 7/6/2006, Applicant argued that Sivan does not teach separately transmitting a distinct set from a single image that may be combined at the client to form a customized image. And that the difference image is not part of the original image.

*In reply*, Sivan discloses a server transmitting a difference image (i.e. distinct set) to the client, where it is then overlaid (i.e. combined) onto a low-resolution image at the client to form a zoomed image (i.e. customized image). (column 8 lines 15-23) This “difference image” is indeed from the same original image as explained in column 4 lines 20-30.

#### **REJECTION over Gormish et al**

##### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1,2,4,6,8,9,12,15-18,21,24,25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gormish et al (“JPEG 2000: Overview” September 2000) in view of AAPA (Applicant Admitted Prior Art, Background of instant Patent Application Publication 2002/0059458).**

7. In reference to claims 1,13,21, Gormish respectively teaches a method for image transmission, a method for interactive image transmission, and an image server for image transmission, all comprising:

hosting an image file corresponding to an image on a server, wherein said image file comprises data bytes organized to enable image characteristic scalability (page 3 section 4.1, on line 2 Gormish discloses a web page with a JPEG 2000 image);

transmitting to a client a first set of said data bytes using HTTP, wherein said first set of said data bytes form a representation of said image (page 3 section 4.1, on line 3 Gormish discloses initially displaying low resolution image to a user);

receiving an HTTP request at said server wherein said HTTP request comprises a selection of a customization of said image based on said representation of said image (page 3 section 4.1, on line 4 Gormish discloses user wishing (i.e. requesting) to see more detail);

retrieving, from said image file on said server, at least one portion of said data bytes, wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes may be combined with said first set of said data bytes to form said customization, and wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes is identified by parsing (page 3 section 4.1, on lines 5-7 Gormish discloses the server parsing the image for additional data relating to the selected region and the server sending that additional data to the user); and

transmitting said at least one portion of data bytes to said client using HTTP (page 3 section 4.1, on lines 5-7 Gormish discloses providing (i.e. transmitting) only the additional data);

wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes does not comprise said first set of said data bytes (page 3 section 4.1, on lines 5-7 Gormish discloses that its called “additional data” (i.e. not part of the first set)).

Although Gormish does not explicitly teach the HTTP protocol, Gormish does disclose that a server can host “typical” web pages that contain images that utilize the JPEG 2000 features, where the web pages are accessed by users (page 3 section 4 and 4.1). “Official Notice” is taken that when users access a “typical” web page, the mode of communication is HTTP. HTTP is old and well known in the art of hosting web pages on Internet servers, where the web pages are available for download to client computers. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Gormish by enabling the servers to utilize the HTTP protocol, which is old and well known in the art, for the purpose of utilizing a universally accepted form of web page transmission to client computers.

Gormish fails to explicitly teach where the parsing is parsing parts of a main header and at least one of a tile-part header and a packet header in said image file to determine said at least one portion of said data bytes. However, AAPA discloses that JPEG 2000 image packets are made up of a main header, a tile-part headers and a packet headers (AAPA, ¶ 7 lines 1-5 and ¶ 8 lines 1-5). AAPA discloses an index file that records indexing information by parsing the above mentioned headers (AAPA, ¶ 8 lines 11-13). This indexing is used for facilitating the retrieval of a particular portion of the image (AAPA, ¶ 8 lines 13-14). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Gormish where the parsing is parsing parts of a main header and at least one of a tile-part header and a packet header in said image file to determine said at

least one portion of said data bytes for the purpose of facilitating the retrieval of a particular portion of the image as requested by a user.

8. In reference to claim 2, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said representation of said image is a low-resolution version of said image. (page 3 section 4.1, on line 3 Gormish discloses a low resolution image)

9. In reference to claim 4, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said customization selection comprises a selection from the group consisting of quality customization, scalability customization, resolution customization and region-of-interest (ROI) customization (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2, Gormish discloses selecting from choices of resolution, color components, spatial region, and quality).

10. In reference to claims 6 and 18, Gormish teaches the method of claims 1 and 13 respectively, wherein said image file is a JPEG 2000 file (page 3 section 4, ¶ 1).

11. In reference to claim 8, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said customization selection comprises an image resolution below the maximum resolution available for said image. (page 3 section 4.1, on line 3 Gormish discloses a low resolution image)

12. In reference to claim 9, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said transmitting said additional set of data bytes comprises streaming said additional set of data bytes of said image file to said client (page 3 section 4.1, on lines 5-7 Gormish discloses providing (i.e. transmitting) only the additional data).

13. In reference to claim 12, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said client caches data received from said server. (page 3 section 4.1, it is inherent that the client would store the data received from the server).

14. In reference to claim 15, Gormish teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said customization selection comprises an image resolution below the maximum resolution available for said image. (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2, Gormish discloses choice of resolution)

15. In reference to claim 16, Gormish teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said customization selection comprises quality scalability (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2, Gormish discloses choice of spatial region)

16. In reference to claim 17, Gormish teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said customization selection comprises a selected region of interest on said image (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2, Gormish discloses choice of spatial region)

17. In reference to claim 24, this is a method claim that corresponds to the above claim 1. It is therefore rejected based upon the same rationale as given for claim 1 above.

18. In reference to claim 25, Gormish teaches the method of claim 24 wherein said receiving a request comprises receiving at least one of an HTTP Post and an HTTP Get request. (page 3 section 4.1, HTTP Post and HTTP Get requests are inherent in HTTP web browsing, see rationale for claim 1).

**19. Claims 10 and 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gormish et al (“JPEG 2000: Overview” September 2000) in view of Li, C et al (US Patent No 6,345,279).**

20. In reference to claim 10, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1. Gormish fails to explicitly teach wherein the size of said representative part is relative to the bandwidth of the connection between said server and said client interface. However, Li, C teaches a content

adaptation process by using a client profile which includes the network bandwidth connection between the client and server for the purpose of customizing a multimedia file for a client (column 5 line 65 – column 6 line 49).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Gormish by making the size of said representative part is relative to the bandwidth of the connection between said server and said client interface as per the teachings of Li, C for the purpose of customizing a multimedia file for a client.

21. In reference to claim 11, Gormish teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said first set of Data bytes comprises metadata comprising data selected from the group consisting of image quality data, scalability data, resolution data and ROI data (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2, on line 4 Gormish discloses selecting from choices of resolution, color components, spatial region, and quality). Gormish fails to explicitly teach metadata. However, Li teaches multimedia data items with representations containing metadata for multimedia customization to be delivered to a client (column 1 lines 15-35 and column 5 lines 3-5 & 23-47).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Gormish by making the representative part comprise metadata comprising data selected from the group consisting of image quality data, scalability data, resolution data and ROI data as per the teachings of Li for multimedia customization to be delivered to a client.

**REJECTION over Sivan et al**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

22. The text of the relevant sections of Title 35, U.S. Code 103 is cited above.

**23. Claims 1,2,8,9,12,15-18,21,24 and 25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sivan et al (US Patent No 6,281,874) in view of AAPA (Applicant Admitted Prior Art, Background of instant Patent Application Publication 2002/0059458).**

24. In reference to claims 1,13,21, Sivan respectively teaches a method for image transmission, a method for interactive image transmission, and an image server for image transmission, all comprising:

hosting an image file corresponding to an image on a server, wherein said image file comprises data bytes organized to enable image characteristic scalability (column 4 lines 21-23, Sivan discloses a high resolution graphic file on a server);

transmitting to a client a first set of said data bytes using HTTP, wherein said first set of said data bytes form a representation of said image (column 4 lines 28-30 & 33-35, Sivan discloses transmitting a low resolution file to a client where the low resolution file is a low resolution representation of the high resolution file);

receiving an HTTP request at said server wherein said HTTP request comprises a selection of a customization of said image based on said representation of said image (column 4 lines 41-43 & 60-65 and column 8 lines 49 & 60-63, Sivan discloses a client selecting zooming (i.e. customization) of the low resolution image and sending a calculated zoom size to the server. The client and server communicate via HTTP);

retrieving, from said image file on said server, at least one portion of said data bytes, wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes may be combined with said first set of said data bytes to form said customization, and wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes is identified by parsing (column 6 lines 45-48, Sivan discloses downloading a selected portion of



high resolution image (i.e. portion of data bytes) and overlaying it (i.e. combining) onto the low resolution image, thus forming the zoomed image (i.e. customization)); and

transmitting said at least one portion of data bytes to said client using HTTP (column 6 lines 45-48 and column 8 lines 49 & 60-63, Sivan discloses a server transmits portion of high resolution image to client using HTTP connection);

wherein said at least one portion of said data bytes does not comprise said first set of said data bytes (column 8 lines 17-20, Sivan discloses a server sends a high resolution image that is a difference image to the client. This means that the high resolution image does not comprise anything of the low resolution image).

Sivan fails to explicitly teach where the parsing is parsing parts of a main header and at least one of a tile-part header and a packet header in said image file to determine said at least one portion of said data bytes. However, AAPA discloses that JPEG 2000 image packets are made up of a main header, a tile-part headers and a packet headers (AAPA, ¶ 7 lines 1-5 and ¶ 8 lines 1-5). AAPA discloses an index file that records indexing information by parsing the above mentioned headers (AAPA, ¶ 8 lines 11-13). This indexing is used for facilitating the retrieval of a particular portion of the image (AAPA, ¶ 8 lines 13-14). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sivan where the parsing is parsing parts of a main header and at least one of a tile-part header and a packet header in said image file to determine said at least one portion of said data bytes for the purpose of facilitating the retrieval of a particular portion of the image as requested by a user.

25. In reference to claim 2, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said representative part of said image file is a low-resolution version of said image. (column 4 lines 28-30 & 33-35)

26. In reference to claim 8, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said selecting a customization of said image comprises selecting an image resolution below the maximum resolution available for said image. (column 4 lines 41-46)
27. In reference to claim 9, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said transmitting said additional parts of said image file comprises streaming said additional parts of said image file to said client (column 6 lines 45-48 and column 8 lines 49 & 60-63).
28. In reference to claim 12, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1 wherein said client caches data received from said server. (column 4 lines 33-37, It is inherent that the client would store the data received from the server).
29. In reference to claim 15, Sivan teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said selecting a customization of said image comprises selecting an image resolution below the maximum resolution available for said image. (column 4 lines 41-46)
30. In reference to claim 16, Sivan teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said selecting a customized version of said image comprises selecting quality scalability (column 4 lines 40-44)
31. In reference to claim 17, Sivan teaches the method of claim 13 wherein said customization selection comprises a selected region of interest on said image (column 4 lines 40-44)
32. In reference to claim 24, this is a method claim that corresponds to the above claim 1. It is therefore rejected based upon the same rationale as given for claim 1 above.
33. In reference to claim 25, Sivan teaches the method of claim 24 wherein said transmitting uses an HTTP transmission protocol. (column 8 lines 49 & 60-63).

**34. Claims 4,6 and 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sivan et al (US Patent No 6,281,874) in view of Gormish et al (“JPEG 2000: Overview” September 2000).**

35. In reference to claim 4, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1. Sivan fails to explicitly teach wherein said selecting a customization comprises selecting data from the group consisting of quality data, scalability data, resolution data and region-of-interest (ROI) data. However, Gormish teaches streaming JPEG 2000 image files over a network, where a user may select data within the image among choices like resolution, color components, spatial region, and quality. This is for the purpose of allowing a user to select a particular type of desired customization for that image (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sivan by streaming image file JPEG2000 over a network, where a user may select data within the image which includes resolution and ROI data as per the teachings of Gormish for the purpose of customized image viewing over a network.

36. In reference to claims 6 and 18, Sivan respectively teaches the method of claims 1 and 13 respectively. Although Sivan does teach JPEG image files (Sivan column 4 lines 33-35), Sivan fails to explicitly teach wherein said image file is a JPEG 2000 file. However Gormish teaches JPEG 2000 images. (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2). See rationale for claim 4 above.

**37. Claim 10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sivan et al (US Patent No 6,281,874) in view of Li, C et al (US Patent No 6,345,279).**

38. In reference to claim 10, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1. Sivan fails to explicitly teach wherein the size of said representative part is relative to the bandwidth of the connection between said server and said client interface. However, Li, C teaches a content adaptation

process by using a client profile which includes the network bandwidth connection between the client and server for the purpose of customizing a multimedia file for a client (column 5 line 65 – column 6 line 49).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sivan by making the size of said representative part is relative to the bandwidth of the connection between said server and said client interface as per the teachings of Li, C for the purpose of customizing a multimedia file for a client.

**39. Claim 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sivan et al (US Patent No 6,281,874) in view of Gormish et al (“JPEG 2000: Overview” September 2000) in further view of Li et al (US Patent No 6,345,279).**

40. In reference to claim 11, Sivan teaches the method of claim 1. Sivan fails to explicitly teach wherein said representative part comprises metadata comprising data selected from the group consisting of image quality data, scalability data, resolution data and ROI data. Gormish teaches streaming JPEG 2000 image files over a network, where a user may select data within the image among choices like resolution, color components, spatial region, and quality. This is for the purpose of allowing a user to select a particular type of desired customization for that image (page 3 section 4.1 and figure 2). Furthermore, Li teaches multimedia data items with representations containing metadata for multimedia customization to be delivered to a client (column 1 lines 15-35 and column 5 lines 3-5 & 23-47).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Sivan by making the representative part comprise metadata comprising data selected from the group consisting of

image quality data, scalability data, resolution data and ROI data as per the teachings of Gormish and Li for multimedia customization to be delivered to a client.

***Conclusion***

41. The above rejections are based upon the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims. Applicant is advised that the specified citations of the relied upon prior art, in the above rejections, are only representative of the teachings of the prior art, and that any other supportive sections within the entirety of the reference (including any figures, incorporation by references, claims and/or priority documents) is implied as being applied to teach the scope of the claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RAMY M. OSMAN whose telephone number is (571)272-4008. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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